

$$1. y^{(n)} = f(x)$$

特征：右边只有 $x$

求解：逐阶积分 反向往心菜

$$\text{eg: } y''' = e^{2x} + \cos x$$

$$\text{解: } y'' = \int (e^{2x} + \cos x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \sin x + C_1$$

$$y' = \int (\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + \sin x + C_1) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} - \cos x + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} - \sin x + \frac{1}{2} C_1 x^2 + C_2 x + C_3$$

$$2. y'' = f(x, y')$$

特征：右边含 $x$ ，而不含 $y$

求解：换元降阶 设 $y' = p(x)$

$$y'' = p'(x)$$

$\therefore p'(x) = f(x, p) \Rightarrow$  一阶可求，最后把 $y$ 换回来即可

$$3. y'' = f(y, y')$$

特征：不含 $x$  ( $x$ 用隐函数给出)，有 $y''$ ,  $y'$ ,  $y$

求解：换元降阶

$$\text{设 } y' = p(y) \quad \text{对 } x \text{ 求导}$$

$$y'' = \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot y'$$

$$= p \cdot \frac{dp}{dy}$$

$$\therefore p \frac{dp}{dy} = f(y, p) \quad \text{一阶(分离)}$$

例2. 求解 
$$\begin{cases} (1+x^2)y'' = 2xy' \\ y|_{x=0} = 1, \quad y'|_{x=0} = 3 \end{cases}$$

解: 设  $y' = p$ ,  $y'' = p'$

$$\therefore (1+x^2)p' = 2xp$$

$$\frac{1}{p} dp = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{p} dp = \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

边积边求常数

$$\ln p = \ln(1+x^2) + \ln C$$

$$p = C(1+x^2)$$

$$y' = C(1+x^2)$$

$$\therefore y = Cx + \frac{C}{3}x^3 + C_1$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = 3x + x^3 + 1$$

求解:  $yy'' - y'^2 = 0$

$\rightarrow$  二阶

解: 设  $y' = p$ ,  $y'' = p \cdot \frac{dp}{dy}$  ( $y'' = (y')' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = y' \cdot \frac{dp}{dy} = p \cdot \frac{dp}{dy}$ )

代回式子  $\left\{ y \cdot p \cdot \frac{dp}{dy} - p^2 = 0 \right.$

$$p(y \frac{dp}{dy} - p) = 0$$

当  $p=0$  时,  $y'=0$ ,  $y=C$

当  $(y \frac{dp}{dy} - p)=0$  时,  $y \frac{dp}{dy} = p$

$$\int \frac{1}{p} dp = \int \frac{1}{y} dy$$

积两次  
得出结论

$$\therefore p = C_1 y$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\therefore y' = C_1 y$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int C_1 dx$$

$C_1$  正负两个常数  $C_1, C_2$

$$\therefore y = C_2 e^{4x} \quad \text{正好与初始条件}$$

例5. 解初值问题  $\begin{cases} y'' - e^{2y} = 0 \\ y|_{x=0} = 0, \quad y'|_{x=0} = 1 \end{cases}$

解: 令  $y' = p(y)$ , 则  $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$ , 代入方程得

$$p dp = e^{2y} dy$$

积分得  $\frac{1}{2} p^2 = \frac{1}{2} e^{2y} + C_1$

利用初始条件, 得  $C_1 = 0$ , 根据  $p|_{y=0} = y'|_{x=0} = 1 > 0$ , 得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p = e^y$$

积分得  $1 - e^{-y} = x + C_2$ , 再由  $y|_{x=0} = 0$ , 得  $C_2 = -1$

故所求特解为  $1 - e^{-y} = x$



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